

insignia of the great city, and form even now, and ever will do, the great attraction of visitors to London, who, if they have not seen the giants in Guildhall, are twitted on their return into the country with having missed the principal sight, and left unseen that which was the most worth gazing upon. The present giants took the place of much earlier ones, which in their turn had taken the place of still older ones, destroyed in the great fire of London in 1666. The immediate precursors of the present ones were, it is stated, and as was usual with such figures for pageantry, "made only of wicker work and paste-board, put together with great art and ingenuity; and these two terrible, original giants had the honour yearly to grace my lord mayor's show, being carried in great triumph in the time of the pageants; and when that annual service was over, remounted their old stations in Guildhall, till, by reason of their very great age, old Time, with the help of a number of city rats and mice, had eaten up all their entrails. The dissolution of these two old, weak, and feeble giants gave birth to the two present substantial and majestic giants; who by order, and at the city charge, were formed and fashioned," by Richard Saunders, carver, in King Street, Cheapside, who, it appears, was paid £70 in 1707. The "lofty station" mentioned is not the one the giants now occupy; they were placed one on each side the entrance to the Council Chamber, and were removed to their present position in 1815. They are formed of wood, hollow within, and boldly carved, and are between fourteen and fifteen feet in height.

The lord mayor's coach and the lord mayor's state barge, are also closely identified in the popular mind with the insignia of the mayoral office in London, and the first of these, in which on state occasions the lord mayor, attended by the swordbearer and macebearer, the former wearing the cap of maintenance, is seated, is looked upon as one of the "sights of London." The coach [appears to have been provided first in 1777, in which year the following order was made by the Court of Common Council:

1777. July 24th.

Resolved that a State Coach be in future provided at the Expence of this City for the Lord Mayor for the time being.

Journal 67, f. 76.]

[The city barge, now disused, was built during the mayoralty of Sir John Barnard, 1738-9.

In addition to the city mace proper, there may be reckoned among the insignia thirty other maces belonging to the twenty-six wards into which the city is divided.

This possession of maces by the wards, which is peculiar to the city of London, appears to be due to the fact that the alderman of each ward has a *bedellus* or beadle, whose duty it is to summon the citizens to the wardmote, etc. Thus in the *Liber Albus*, in the rules for procedure during the holding of the pleas of the Crown, we find:

Item circa Vicecomites et Aldermannos ita providendum est.—Ut Vicecomites habeant ibi servientes suos presentes, et omnes Aldermanni bedellos Wardarum suarum, decenter et honeste vestitos et calceatos, promptos et paratos ad jussa Majoris et Baronum Civitatis

The Corporation Plate and Insignia of Office, of the
Cities and Corporate Towns of England and Wales"
L. Jewitt & W. H. St. John Hope [London, 1895]

THE CORPORATION PLATE AND INSIGNIA OF OFFICE

facienda et complenda, prout singulis eorum fuerint injuncta; et, abjectis cappis et palliis, in tunicis et supertunicis honestius incedant, virgas albas et rectas in manibus suis gestantes.
Liber Albus, book i., part ii., chap. xii., R.S. p. 56.

The earliest reference to the ward maces appears, however, to be in the following interesting entry:

1500 (16 Henry VII.) November 4th.

Isto die consideratum per maiorem et aldermanni quod die adventu dominæ Katerinæ filiæ Regis Ispaniæ in Civitate maior et aldermanni tempore pertransitus ejusdem dominæ sedebunt Equestres in locis suis consuetis et convenientibus in le Chepe ex australi parte Et quod pro eis ponatur unum Ralle asseratum vocatum boredid in defencionem Equorum.

Item ad eandem Curiam concordatum est quod quilibet aldermannus habeat tunc eodem die *Bedellum suum portantem Clavam suam* et tantum unum alium servientem attendantem super eum.

Journal 10, f. 238.

Of the existing maces none are older than the seventeenth century, to which period all save two belong. They range in date from 1624-5, when the Cheap Ward mace was made, to 1806-7 the date of the larger Aldersgate Ward mace.

The maces are divisible into two main groups. The first group, which contains about a dozen maces, is characterised by plain shafts with globular foot-knops and one or more dividing knots, and hemispherical heads of simple design with vertical bands or armless caryatides between the badges. The second group contains some fourteen maces, of the usual late type, with more ornate knots and foot-knops, and a greater amount of elaboration about the heads. Both groups bear the usual royal badges, viz., the rose, thistle, harp, and fleur-de-lis, severally crowned, and on the top the royal arms, and are surmounted (with one exception) by regal coronets of crosses and fleurs-de-lis. Most of the later maces have crowned heads, but in such of the earlier maces as are crowned the arches are an addition made at or after the Restoration, not always as an improvement to the look of the mace. The maces of Portsoken Ward and Tower Ward, from peculiarities of form, cannot be classified.

It will be convenient to describe these ward maces, as far as possible, in chronological order.

CHEAP WARD.—This mace is of silver-gilt, and measures $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. It has a plain shaft, divided into two lengths by a simple band, and with a foot-knop of good design. The head is divided by plain ribbed straps into panels with the four usual royal badges, and was originally surmounted by an open coronet of crosses and fleurs-de-lis. The coronet has, unfortunately, been defaced by breaking off all the upper halves of the crosses and fleurs-de-lis; perhaps wilfully, under the Commonwealth, to destroy its regal character. Just below the coronet is a narrow band inscribed: "*At the charge of Cheap ward and the Inquest Thomas Shingler being forman * Anno 1624.*" This date is confirmed by the London hall-marks for 1624-5; but the maker's mark is illegible. After the Restoration, when the plate on top with the royal arms, etc., was probably

replaced, an arched crown was added to the mace, as appears by a second inscription round the head: "*The Crowne was superaded to this mace by y^e Inquest of y^e Ward of Cheap anno 1678 Mathew Meriton foreman.*" This crown has plainly ribbed arches, and springs from an added band. The orb and cross, which are too large for the mace, are a century later than the crown; the orb being inscribed: *The upper part of this Mace was made | the whole Guilt at the Expence | of Mr. Ja^s Stamp Goldsmith Com^{rs} Councilman | and foreman of Inquest Anno 1778.* The mace bears other inscriptions recording its repair and re-gilding in 1756, 1822, 1867, and 1888-9.



MACE OF CHEAP WARD,
LONDON, 1624-5.*

badges, together with the coronet and the royal arms, etc., on top appear to date from the Restoration; but the head of the mace is original, and bears the London hall-marks for 1637-8 and for the maker, I A, with a pellet below in a shield. The head may be unscrewed and used as a drinking cup.

CRIPPLEGATE WARD WITHIN.—This very interesting mace is 23 inches long, and of silver-gilt. It has a plain shaft, with globular foot-knop ornamented with beaded bands

BROAD STREET WARD.—This mace is of silver-gilt, and 23½ inches long. It has a plain shaft, with globular foot-knop and medial band, inscribed: "*The guift of Mr. Mathew Forster An^o 1635 | To the Ward of Broad street London.*" At the bottom are engraved the city arms. The head has boldly modelled caryatides between the panels, which are engraved with palm branches on either side the badges, and is suspiciously like that of maces refashioned by Thomas Maundy under the Commonwealth. The badges themselves were put on at the Restoration, together with the regal coronet and the royal arms, etc., on top. At a later date the coronet has been turned into a crown, by adding four unobtrusive and depressed arches carrying the orb and cross. This mace is not hall-marked. It bears inscriptions recording repairs and regildings in 1831, 1850, and 1874.

LIME STREET WARD.—This is a silver-gilt mace, 21½ inches long, and of good proportions. The shaft has two divisions, and a globular foot-knop with the city arms beneath and the inscription: "*+ This Mace was made at the Charge | of Lime streete Warde Anno 1637.*" On the panels of the head, which are divided by narrow and beaded vertical bands, are the royal badges in relief between the initials C R, also of large size and in relief. The

* [We are indebted to the Society of Antiquaries of London for the loan of this illustration.]

round, above, and below, and divided into three sections by simple knots. On the foot-knop, which has also the city arms beneath on a flat-plate, is inscribed: "*The gift of the wardemote inquest of Crepplegate ward within | in Anno Dom. 1640 to be kept for the ward for ever.*"



MACE OF CRIPPLEGATE
WARD WITHIN, LONDON.
THE SHAFT MADE 1640,
THE HEAD IN 1649.

The head of this mace is an unaltered example of Thomas Maundy's work, with ornate cartouches of the arms of England and Ireland in the panels, which are divided by characteristic caryatides. The curious non-regal coronet is made of a twisted cable forming loops surmounted by little acorns, and containing at intervals oval shields with the arms of England and Ireland alternately. Just below the coronet is pounced: "*This Mace was | Altered in the yeare | 1649 at the charge | of the ward of Crippegat w^{thin}.*" The date has, however, been altered to "1660," when the "State's arms" on top were displaced by the royal ensigns of Charles II. The shaft is engraved with records of the regilding and the repair of the mace in 1843 and 1852. There are no hall-marks.

ALDGATE WARD.—This mace is of silver-gilt, and measures 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length. Its shaft is plain, with globular foot-knop with the city arms at the bottom, and divided by narrow bands into three unequal lengths. The head has boldly modelled caryatides between the panels, perhaps Maundy's work, with badges of the time of the Restoration, in relief, between the engraved initials C R.* On the top, which is encircled by a regal coronet, are the royal arms, etc., of the Stuart sovereigns. The only original inscription is that on the foot-knop, "ALDGATE WARD," but others have been added to record repairs, etc, in 1817 and 1852. The mace is not hall-marked, but is probably *temp.* Charles I. with later head and ornaments.

The mace of BASSISHAW WARD differs from all the other ward maces, in having ornate scrolls affixed to the grip. It is of silver-gilt, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, with a somewhat top-heavy head. The shaft, which is plain, is divided by slight knots into one long and two short sections, that forming the grip having, as stated above, three projecting scrolls. On a flat plate at the bottom are the letters MB, probably for St. Michael Bassishaw. The head is divided by caryatides into four panels with the royal badges, each between the initials C R, and is crested with an open coronet of crosses and fleurs-de-lis. On top are the royal arms of the Stuart sovereigns within

* [The C's have somewhat the appearance of having been converted into G's.]

the garter and crowned, with supporters and motto, and the initials C^H R. This mace, though not hall-marked, is probably *temp.* Charles I., but the head seems of the time of the Commonwealth, with royal badges beaten out at the Restoration, when the crown and top plate were renewed.

WALBROOK WARD.—This mace, which is of silver-gilt, and 28½ inches long, is an interesting example of the development of the late type. It has a plain shaft, divided by simple knots into one long, two shorter, and a fourth small section; this last being joined to the head by three small S-shaped scrolls affixed to it. The foot-knop is globular, with the city arms beneath. The head bears the royal badges and initials C R, in panels divided by caryatides with connecting arches of laurel; and is surmounted by a royal crown with heavy beaded arches carrying the orb and cross. On the cap of the crown are the royal arms, etc., of the Stuart sovereigns, with a small added shield of Nassau. The date of this mace, which is not hall-marked, is recorded on the foot-knop: "*The gift of the Inquest to wallbrooke Warde 1634.*" The date of the head is probably given in a second inscription, also on the foot-knop: "*Renewed & Enlarged by the Inquest A^o 1660*"; while the crown seems not to have been added until 1858, when the mace "was enlarged and re-gilt." Other inscriptions record repairs and re-gilding in 1840 and 1873.

ALDERSGATE WARD has two maces: an earlier made in 1652, and a larger and later made in 1806-7. The latter will be described in its place. The lesser mace is of silver-gilt, and 18½ inches long. Its shaft is divided by small knots into four sections, which are chased throughout with Maundy's characteristic oak branches, encircled by a spiral ribbon. Under the head are three pretty projecting scrolls. The head itself has Maundy's caryatides between the panels, but the Commonwealth badges have been taken off and the royal badges coarsely beaten out in their place. The royal crown and the royal armorial ensigns under it also date from the Restoration, but the large and ugly orb and cross belong to a later period. The mace is not hall-marked, but its date is fixed, irrespective of Maundy's work, by the inscription on the spiral ribbon of the stem: "*The gift of S^r John Wollaston K^t and Alderman of this ward of Aldersgate | For the use of succeeding Inquests of the saide ward 1652.*"

The silver-gilt mace of CORNHILL WARD is 30½ inches long. Its shaft, which is plain, is divided by knots into three lengths, the uppermost having four S-shaped scrolls connecting it with the head. The foot-knop, instead of being globular, is like that of the Cheap Ward mace, and formerly bore the inscription, now illegible: "*Cornhill Ward 1657 (?)*."* The head has handsome badges and royal crown of the Restoration, but the caryatides are like Maundy's work, and have perhaps been removed off an earlier head. The under part of the head is chased with a large rose, and on top are the royal arms

* [See *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, 2nd Series, i. 213.]

of the Stuart sovereigns within the garter and crowned, with helm, crest, fine mantling and supporters. This mace is not hall-marked.

The BRIDGE WARD mace is of silver-gilt, 17½ inches long, and has a plain shaft divided midway by a band, which, like the globular foot-knop, is chased with leafwork. On the end are the city arms. The head is well wrought, with the royal badges in relief between the initials C R; the panels being divided by boldly modelled caryatides with connecting arches of laurel. The mace is surmounted by a royal coronet enclosing a raised cushion chased with roses and thistles, and bearing the royal arms, etc. On the shaft is inscribed: "*The Mace of the Bridge Ward made in the yeare 1660.*" There are no hall-marks.

LANGBOURN WARD.—This is a silver-gilt mace, 24½ inches long, having a slender shaft divided by plain knots into three sections, with globular foot-knop engraved with the initials "W W," and "LANGBORN WARDE." The head, which has four rudimentary scrolls just beneath it, has the panels divided by bold caryatides supporting laurel arches. The badges, and letters C R on either side them, are in relief. A wide open coronet of the usual crosses and fleurs-de-lis completed the original mace, which has also on top a cast plate with the royal arms, etc., of the Stuart sovereigns. The coronet was, in 1813, converted into a crown by adding four beaded arches with the orb and cross, as we learn from this inscription on the shaft: "The Crown added and new gilt 1813 Sir J^{no} Bamer Kn^t Alderman"; then follow the names of the deputy and common councilmen, concluding with "*Isaac England Beadle.*" There are no hall-marks, but the mace is clearly circa 1660.

BISHOPSGATE

Two new ward
maces commissioned
in 1986 to
commemorate wedding
of Prince of Wales in
1981 when Sir R.
Gardner-Thorne,
Alderman of Ward
was Lord Mayor
Macer was
James Hardy & Co.
235 Brompton Road
London SW3
Cost (ex VAT)
£4075-00
(inc VAT-£4686-00)

Info. from
T.C.'s files 1983-84
CCRF/WEX

The mace of BISHOPSGATE WARD is a fine example, of silver-gilt, and 22 inches in length. The shaft consists of two plain sections with gadrooned knots below each, and terminates in a handsome foot-knop engraved with strapwork and blank cartouches. At the top of the shaft are four slender scroll-brackets. The head very closely resembles that of the Langbourn ward mace, but has a less open coronet. On top are the usual royal arms, etc. Probably about the middle of the eighteenth century the coronet was converted into a crown, by adding four beaded and depressed arches with the orb and cross. On the shaft are engraved the names of the lord mayors in 1835 and 1877. There are no hall-marks, but the mace cannot be much later than about 1660.

CRIPPLEGATE WARD WITHOUT.—This curious little mace, the smallest of the ward maces, is 15½ inches long, and of silver-gilt. Its shaft has a narrow medial band, and terminates in a large flattened foot-knop, under which is engraved a cripple and "ST. GILES. CRIPPLEGATE." The head, which is united to the shaft by three curled scrolls, is of the usual late type, with ugly caryatides and the royal badges in low relief. The coronet is composed of large crosses and fleurs-de-lis, and on top is a shield of the royal arms within a very narrow garter, with the initials C^{II}. R. On the shaft is inscribed: "*Edmund Harrison Imbroyderer to King James to King Charles y^e first and King Charles y^e 2^d. gave*"

this | Mace to ye Parishoners of ye freedom of St Giles without Cripplegate London for their use 1664." with the city arms and "Edward Bond Beadle." Other inscriptions record repairs, etc., in 1843 and 1852. There are no hall-marks.

The QUEENHITHE WARD mace is $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and of silver-gilt. It has a plain shaft with globular foot-knop, and three simple knots dividing it into three equal sections; just under the head is a fourth very short section. The head has the usual four badges divided by queer ugly figures; and is surmounted by an open royal coronet, enclosing a raised cushion of cast work with the royal arms, etc. On the foot-knop is engraved: "for ye ward of queen hithe An D^o 1669," and on the end the city arms. Other inscriptions record re-gilding and repairs in 1862-3 and 1876. There are no hall-marks.

The mace of CORDWAINER WARD, of silver-gilt, is $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. It was evidently made by the same hand as the Queenhithe ward mace, which it closely resembles in every respect, except in having had arches added to convert the coronet into a crown. On the foot-knop is inscribed: "This mace was bought by ye inquest of Cordwayner ward Anno Dom. 1669 for the use of the ward in the year 70," and on the upper part of the shaft are the names of the foreman and members of the inquest. A second inscription tells how "This Mace was new Gilt and | the cross Added in year 1733 | by Mr John Lancashire common | Councill man of ye upper precinct | of St Mary Aldermary." Another inscription records the re-gilding of the mace in 1855. There are no marks save that of the maker, II in a shaped shield with a vertical object between.

BILLINGSGATE WARD.—This mace is of silver-gilt, and $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. The shaft is divided by flattened knots into one short, and two long, sections, and terminates in a broad spreading foot inscribed beneath: "Billingsgate Ward 1669," and with the weight "34^{oz}. 2^{dwt}." The short length of the shaft has three beaded scrolls under the mace-head. The head, which is detachable as a drinking cup, is of the usual late type, but the panels are divided by large leafy scrolls; it is surmounted by an arched crown, with the royal arms, etc., beneath. The shaft bears the names of the ward beadle elected in 1803, 1836, and 1881, and inscriptions recording repairs, etc., in 1806, 1826, 1853, and 1886. Hall-marks: London, 1670-1; maker's mark, I. B in a shield with a crescent between two pellets in base.

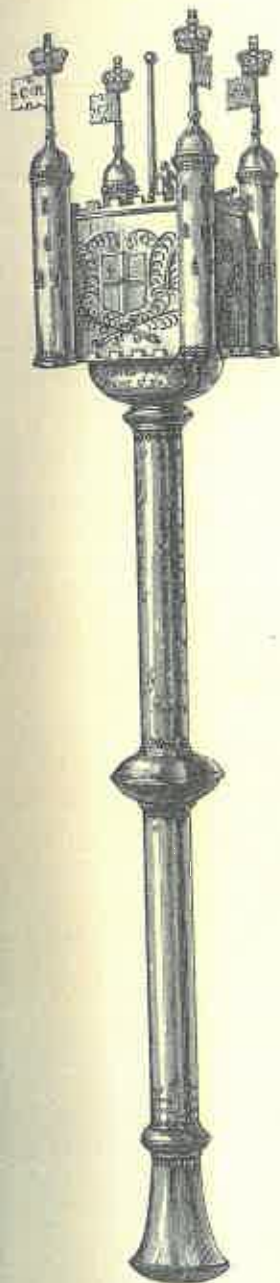
CASTLE BAYNARD WARD mace is of silver, formerly parcel, now wholly gilt. Its length is 23 inches. The shaft has a plain medial knot, and globular foot-knop with the city arms beneath. In allusion to the name of the ward, the upper part of the shaft is encircled by a bold round tower or castle, the battlements of which spread out to support the mace-head. The head is of the usual late type, with badges and winged caryatides, surmounted by an arched crown with the royal arms, etc., on the cap. The crown itself appears to be an addition of the middle of the eighteenth century, but the rest of the mace probably dates from circa 1670. There are no hall marks.

The DOWGATE WARD mace is $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and of somewhat peculiar construction. The shaft has handsome central knot and foot-knop of silver-gilt, chased with acanthus foliage, but the two lengths are, as it were, cut away almost entirely so as to expose the core of the mace, which is of polished ebony. The head, which is also of silver-gilt, with vertical sides, is divided by winged and armless cupids ending in foliage into five panels, containing respectively the four royal badges and the arms of the city of London; and is surmounted by a somewhat ugly crown, with the royal arms, etc., in high but coarse relief on the cap. The mace bears the following inscriptions on the mountings of the shaft: (1) "*Thomas Seward, foreman, 1671*"; (2) "*Robt Holder Foreman of the Inquest 1771*"; (3) "*Repaired by Alderman John Johnson Esq Feby. 1840. Elected Oct^r 1830*"; (4) "*Francis Wyatt Truscott Esq Alderman 1871*"; and (5) under the head: "*Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, Lord Mayor 1879-80.*" There are no hall-marks.

The mace of PORTSOKE WARD is remarkable for its ugliness. It is $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and has a plain shaft of silver divided into two lengths, with simple medial and terminal bands, and surmounted by a large silver head. The head has no ornaments in relief, but is divided by engraved vertical bands of laurel into four panels, engraved respectively with: (1) the royal arms within the garter and crowned, with the initials W^s R; (2) "*Portsoaken Ward | Joseph Buckingham | Foreman 1698*"; (3) as (1); (4) the royal arms, etc., with initials V R. On the top are engraved the royal arms of the Stuart sovereigns, within the garter and crowned, with the initials C R, and the inscription: "*Mr Valentine Waite foreman Portefoken Ward 1671.*" The head is also surmounted by a large silver-gilt crown, with broad jewelled arches. Other inscriptions record the repair of the mace in 1779, and the names of aldermen, etc., in 1838, 1844, 1853, 1863, 1871, and 1873. The appearance of the head has been greatly marred by the addition of so many needless and useless inscriptions. This mace is not hall-marked.

TOWER WARD may certainly be proud of its exceedingly curious and unique mace. This is of silver, 2 feet 3 inches long, and has a plain shaft with gilt medial and terminal knots, and terminating in a spreading foot-knop. At the top of the shaft is a hemispherical cup supporting, instead of the usual mace-head, a model of the White Tower. This is shown as a square embattled building with round turrets at the angles, each having a gilt vane with the initials C R, and surmounted by a gilt crown. The sides of the tower are engraved with: (1) the royal arms of the Stuart sovereigns, within the garter, with helm, crest, mantling, supporters, and motto; (2) "*James Deneu fooreman of | Tower Ward | June 20th, 1671,*" with palm branches on each side; (3) the arms of the city of London, also with palm branches at the sides; (4) a half-length figure of Justice. On the flat top of the tower are a flagstaff and four little gilt cannon, with a gunner standing in the midst. On the shaft are inscribed: (1) the names of the "questmen" in 1671; (2) "*Crowned by Thomas Gray foreman A^o 1677. Finis coronat opus*"; (3) "*This Mace was Repaired by y^e Inquest of Tower Ward in ye Year 1726, Mr Tho.*"

Carbonell Foreman"; (4) "*Repaired and Beautified by the Inquest 1772. Pro Vobis non Nobis.*" Other inscriptions record the mayoralty of alderman Finnis in 1856-7, and the shrievalty of alderman Gray in 1888-9. This mace is not hall-marked.



MACE OF TOWER WARD, LONDON,
1671.

FARRINGDON WARD WITHIN.—This mace is of silver-gilt, and 2 feet 7½ inches in length. It has a plain shaft, divided into three unequal lengths by knots ornamented with leaf-work, and terminating in a handsome foot-knop with acanthus foliage; on the uppermost section are three slender scroll-brackets a little below the mace-head. The head is of the usual late type, with arched crown and royal arms, etc., of the Stuart sovereigns, on top. The mace bears the names of various aldermen and deputies, and records of repairs and regilding in 1801, 1844, and later years. There are no hall-marks, but the date of the mace is probably *circa* 1680.

FARRINGDON WARD WITHOUT, from its great extent, is divided into the four parishes of (1) St. Andrew (Holborn), (2) St. Sepulchre (Snow Hill), (3) St. Bride (Fleet Street), and (4) St. Dunstan in the West. For each of these divisions there is a separate mace.

(1) The St. Andrew's mace is 2 feet 1½ inch long, and of silver-gilt. The shaft, which is quite plain, tapers from the foot to the head, and is divided into three lengths by plain knots; it has also a plain foot-knop, with an engraved figure of St. Andrew on the button. The head is of the usual late type, with the accustomed royal badges separated by decorative bands, and is surmounted by a royal crown with jewelled and cabled arches. Under the crown, on a raised cap with leaf-work, are the royal arms of the Stuart sovereigns within an uninscribed garter, with supporters and crown, all encircled by a laurel wreath. On the foot-knop is inscribed: "*This Mace was new made (with an addition) at the Charge of Anthony Hartley being then Foreman of the Quest an^d Do^r. 1678.*" On the shaft is also the following spiral inscription: "*This Mace was Gilded & y^e Crown aded to it against St Thomas . Day . 1696: Cap^t Thomas Pitts Foreman of the Quest.*" The foot-knop also bears the name of "*Henry Edward Walden, Beadle, 1851.*" There are no marks save that of the maker, w c in a shield with an elongated object in chief and a cinquefoil in base.

(2) The St. Sepulchre's mace is of silver-gilt, 2 feet 6 inches long, and of somewhat massive proportions. The shaft, which has two sections, has a large medial knot and pear-shaped foot-knop chased with acanthus leaves and laurel bands. The head has, on a pounced field, the four royal badges, alternating with blank cartouches and scroll-work; it is also surmounted by a large crown, with the royal arms, etc., of the Stuart sovereigns beneath the arches. On a spiral band round the shaft are inscribed: "*The Gift of the Inquest of the Parish of St Sepulchres London, Anno Dom 1688, Mr Robert Blackett, Foreman,*" also "*Repair'd at the Expence of Tho^s Nowell Com^a Council.*" Gilt at the Expence of the Parish, 1752," and at a later date "Sim^a Bradley, Rob^t Pope, Rob^t Wilkinson, W^m Banister, Church Wardens." There are no hall-marks.

(3). The St. Bride's mace is of silver-gilt, and measures 3 feet 6 inches in length. It is a handsome mace of the usual late type, with a somewhat deep coronet, and on top the royal arms, etc., of the Stuart sovereigns. Hall-marks: London, 1697-8, and for the maker Jx in a shield, for John Jackson. The following inscription has been added: "London | For the use of the Parish of | St Bridgett in the Ward | of Farringdon without | St Francis Child Alderman | Mr Tho: Wilson } Common- | MDCCIII | Mr Belf: Tisdale | Church
| Cap^t Ier^e Peirce } Counsellmen | | Mr Saff: Turner | Wardens." There are other inscriptions of the years 1755 and 1796. Possibly this mace, from its size, was made for some civic corporation, but returned to the maker, who sold it to St. Bride's parish in 1703.

(4) The St. Dunstan's mace in form closely resembles the St. Sepulchre's mace. It is of silver-gilt, 2 feet 4½ inches long, with a plain shaft divided by a handsome knot chased with acanthus leaves into two sections, each with laurel wreath bands at the end. The foot-knop is also chased with acanthus leaves. The head, which together with the crown is all in one piece, bears on a stippled field the four royal badges, divided by wingless and armless cherubs ending in leafwork below. Under the crown, which has beaded arches, are the royal arms of the Stuart sovereigns within the garter and crowned, with lion and unicorn supporters; the shield is, however, almost defaced by a clumsy screw that passes through it. Under the head is engraved: "St. Dunstons the West London," and the weight: "59 oz." There are no hall-marks, but the mace is apparently of late seventeenth or early eighteenth century date.

COLEMAN STREET WARD.—This mace is of silver-gilt, and 2 feet 3½ inches long. It follows rather the earlier type, and closely resembles the mace of Cornhill Ward, but its shaft has only two divisions. The head has four small brackets beneath, and is chased with the usual royal badges with armless figures between. On the top, beneath a regal crown with beaded arches, is a flat cast plate with the royal arms, etc. The foot-knop, which is chased with acanthus leaves, has round its upper margin this inscription: "*NEW MADE & 11th ADDED AT. YE CHARG OF SR JOHN BVCKWORTH. KT & ALDERMAN OF THIS WARD OF COLEMAN STREET 1684.*" The shaft also bears records of elections of aldermen in 1843, 1851, 1856, 1858, and 1872. There are no marks except the maker's, F G in an oval. The bowl of this mace is removable as a wine cup.

The VINTRY WARD mace is a very handsome example, though its appearance is somewhat marred by the added arches of its lofty crown. It is of silver-gilt, and 2 feet 9½ inches long. The shaft has medial and base knots ornamented, as is also the foot-knop, with acanthus leaves, and is chased throughout with a pretty spiral of *vine* leaves and bunches of grapes, in allusion to the name of the Ward. The head, which is supported by four brackets, has the four royal badges with intermediate winged and armless cherubs terminating in foliage, all handsomely wrought in bold relief. On top, under the crown, on a cast plate, are the royal arms of the Stuarts with Nassau in pretence, within the garter and crowned, with lion and unicorn supporters, and the motto: IE MAIN TIEN DRAY. Round the upper edge of the foot-knop is engraved: "*The making & gilding of this Mace at y^e charge of M^r Stephen Thompson 1698,*" and underneath are two oval cartouches charged with a rose and thistle respectively, and "*Vintry Ward,*" and "*S^r Tho. Abney Knt Alderman.*" The only mark is that of the maker, G encircling A in a shield with a small annulet in base, for Francis Garthorne.

The silver-gilt mace of CANDLEWICK WARD is 2 feet 7½ inches long. It is of the ordinary late type, with acanthus leaves on the knots of the shaft, and the royal badges and city arms on the foot-knop. The head is surmounted by a slender arched crown, and bears, in four compartments on a pounced field, the royal badges between the initials W. R.; the fifth panel contains the royal arms ensigned with a coronet, also between the initials W. R. Beneath the crown, on top, on a raised cushion, are the royal arms, etc. On the plain lengths of the shaft is inscribed: "CANDLEWICK WARD. *January 170½,*" with the names of "*S^r Tho. Lane, Alderman,*" and the rest of the Inquest. Also: "*New Gilt at the expense of the Inquest, 1776,*" followed by a list of the Inquest. Other inscriptions record the elections of aldermen in 1839 and 1861, and of the regilding of the mace in 1870. The only mark is the maker's, D E with a mullet above and a cinquefoil below, for William Denny.

BREAD STREET WARD possesses a mace of silver-gilt, 2 feet 0½ inch long, which, although it bears an inscription to the effect that it was "NEW MADE AT THE CHARGE OF THE WARD, *Sir Richard Moore, ALDERMAN OF BREAD STREET IN THE YEAR 1717,*" retains the shaft and the caryatides, royal badges, and perhaps other parts of the head of an older mace. The shaft is divided into four divisions by plain knots. The head has handsomely wrought oval panels containing the royal badges on pounced fields, and is surmounted by a handsome crown. On the cap beneath the arches are the royal arms, etc., of the Stuart sovereigns. The foot-knop has the city arms beneath, and on the shaft are inscriptions recording the election of aldermen or repairs to the mace in 1835, 1844, 1848, 1855, and 1886. There are no hall-marks.

The larger of the ALDERSGATE WARD maces is the latest of the ward maces. It is of silver-gilt, 2 feet 8 inches long, and of the usual late type with crowned head. The shaft is of two lengths with handsome knots, and has scroll-work brackets beneath the head.

The head itself is urn-shaped with four panels, containing respectively the rose, thistle, and harp, and the armorial ensigns of the donor. On top, under the crown, are the royal arms, and an inscription recording the gift of the mace to the ward by alderman Sir John William Anderson, Bart., in September, 1806. A list of the common councilmen and a vote of thanks to the donor is also engraved on the shaft. The mace bears the London hall-marks for 1806 7.

The arms of the city of London, from at least as early as the last quarter of the fourteenth century, have been *argent a cross gules* (for St. George), *in the first quarter the sword of St. Paul*. The crest used since at least 1539 is *a dragon's wing expanded argent, charged with a cross gules*. The supporters on the seal of 1381 are described as *two lions*, but in more modern times the lions have given way to *two griffins segreant*.]*

The government of the city of WESTMINSTER, by the Act of 27 Elizabeth, was vested in the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, who appoint the lay officers, consisting of a high steward, a high bailiff, and sixteen burgesses and their twelve assistants.

The insignia consist of a great mace and a common seal. The plate comprises a magnificent loving cup and a curious snuff-box.

The great mace is of silver-gilt, and measures 4 feet $0\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length. It is of the usual late type with crowned head. The mace-head is surmounted by a crown composed of two jewelled bands, rising from a jewelled coronet, with a cresting of crosses and fleurs-de-lis. At the intersection of the bands is the orb and cross. Within the coronet is a flat cap with the royal arms, quarterly: (1) England *impaling* (not, as more usually, *dimidiating*) Scotland; (2) France modern; (3) Ireland; (4) Hanover, within the garter and crowned, with the lion and unicorn as supporters standing on a ribbon with the motto *DIEU ET MON DROIT*. On either side the crown are the letters G R, for George I.

The mace-head is a fine piece of casting, and is divided into four panels by four nondescript winged creatures with boys' heads, terminating in scroll-work. The panels are filled as follows:

1. The arms of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster: (*azure*), *a cross patonce between five marilets (or)*, on a chief (of the last) *a pale charged with the royal arms (France modern and England quarterly) between two roses (gules)*. The fleurs-de-lis of the French arms are 1 and 2 instead of 2 and 1.

* [Almost the whole of the foregoing account has been compiled from the original records of the Corporation, to which the Editor was most kindly permitted to have special access for the purposes of this work. The Editor is also greatly indebted to Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries; to Sir John B. Monckton, F.S.A., town clerk; to Benjamin Scott, Esq., city chamberlain; to Reginald R. Sharpe, Esq., LL.D., records clerk; to Charles Welch, Esq., F.S.A., librarian of the Guildhall Library; to W. J. Soulsby, Esq., private secretary to the Lord Mayor; and to E. H. Freshfield, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., for much valuable assistance.]